

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published every evening, Sunday excepted, by the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Co., Incorporated.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS MEMBER NEVADA PRESS ASS'N

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Terms of Subscription by Mail for Daily Bonanza:
 One Year \$11.00
 Six Months \$6.00
 Three Months \$3.00
 One Month \$1.00
 Delivered by Carrier, \$1.25 per Month.

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The Bonanza is kept on file at Dempsey & Stanley, Turk and Mason streets, San Francisco.

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Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second class matter.

MEMORIAL DAY

SHORTLY after the close of the civil war it was ordained by certain patriotic and high-minded citizens that this country owed a duty to its departed heroes whose lives had been sacrificed on the altar of loyalty for the perpetuation of those principles identified with the name of the great emancipator. The solemnity of the occasion has always been entrusted to the old boys of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose constantly dwindling numbers never allowed the anniversary to go by without awaking lofty memories in every community of the land. Thus it went on and the growing generation came to recognize the solemnity of the holiday with ever increasing force as the veterans' ranks thinned and the ones, the boys and girls knew as old men when they were toddlers at their mothers' apron strings, gradually joined the ranks in the land beyond the ken of human vision. Fifty years have not abated the fervor of patriotic citizens in observing the day filled with such thrilling events shared by almost every home in the land, but this year the day is pregnant with possibilities that appeal directly to millions of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters who are old enough to realize that the dread scimitar of death hangs over almost every home and that none knows the day or the hour when the yellow envelope from the department of war will be handed in by a telegraph messenger with the simple announcement that the one we love is lying over there stark and stiff in the embrace of the reaper who knows no distinction and plays no favorites in exacting his toll from the ranks of humanity.

Tomorrow is the day set aside for prayer. The president of the United States enjoins us all to assemble at our respective places of worship or, in the absence of such centers of religious zeal, to consecrate a few brief moments to offering prayer for the safety of our boys in the trenches with a heartfelt appeal to the God of war to help the nations to an early conclusion of hostilities.

Therefore let us celebrate tomorrow as it should be celebrated in consonance with the spirit of the president's message. Time has effaced the grief engendered by thoughts of those who have gone before after honoring themselves and glorifying their country in the noblest fight for which a human being ever contended. These men were old and for years their feet tottered on the verge of the grave and it was no surprise to see them carried off by sickness and borne away to the grim little country cemetery, where the flowers strive to color the landscape and mantle the long narrow mounds with blooms whose fragrance suggest the sweetest recollections of those who have gone before. This year there are different features to overcast our minds and intensify the cloud of gloom enveloping our lives, for we are thinking of the young men whose stalwart youth has made them objects of their country's choice in securing lusty defenders to shoulder rifles for the defense of the home away back in the pastoral country whence most of us originate. These are the ones whose names may be mourned next year, or even tomorrow, for we know not what a day may bring forth in this sacrificial offering where thousands of lives are immolated each hour for the preservation of that shrine of the Holy of Holies—the home. The day will be observed by the Bonanza as an absolute holiday, when all business ceases and every employee is at liberty to join with his fellow citizen in following the prayerful behest of our president.

REDUCTION OF TRAVEL

IT is plain that the railroads of the United States are no longer to be considered a financial proposition. If any one looked forward to economical introductions under government regime they will find out before long that they have been entertaining a false point of view. The latest reports go to prove that the railroads are no longer an integral part of the commerce of the country, but have become merged in a monstrous war machine whose requirements come first. Publicity, competitive bidding, expensive advertising and all other inducements to allure men and women to paths of pleasure have been tabooed by the administration which boldly declares that the chief object of the present management is to see that as few non-essential trains as possible are operated to the detriment of freight traffic. Every thing must give way to the latter and the day appears not far distant when the direction of trains will arrange for the rapid transit of munitions of war and foodstuffs, if necessary, to the complete obliteration of the gilded palaces on wheels which have operated under various high-sounding titles. Dispatch is the chief incentive of the government and every movement of the new department of transportation is accelerated to the tune of "Step Lively." Billions of dollars are to be placed at the disposal of companies operating through the most congested manufacturing districts where time is an element of the greatest importance and where it implies a greater economy in the transaction of business and the forwarding of supplies. There is no middle course to be preserved or sought. If the minor station stands in the way of rapid delivery, then it also stands to reason that the minor station must give way to the requirements of the majority.

Everything has to be subordinated to war requirements. We are told that high rates are merely an incidental, a subterfuge of the administration to sweeten the nauseous pill that has to be swallowed throughout the nation as a preparation for the industrial changes which mean so much in this costly game of war at which we are playing. No chances are to be taken for the war must be won and won regardless of personal feelings or sentiment.

German farmers do not want any exchange of prisoners of war for the very good reason that they are getting the services of these men for little or nothing. In other words, using very plain English, the prisoner of war in Germany is nothing more than a slave without regard to any international amenities.

Mackensen and Ludendorff quite recently referred to the recruits from this country as the making of excellent gun fodder. They have had time to observe that the fodder is not sitting very well on the stomachs of the loathsome enemy.

STRATEGY OF PRESENT DRIVE ANALYZED BY CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, May 29.—A long step downwards towards the failure which cannot be retrieved has been taken by the enemy's offensive on the west during the past few days. While it may not be the last try, and but one of several repetitions, the heavy repulse suffered by the Germans at the beginning of this week on the northern sector of the front will assuredly prove in its consequences not less disabling than the failure on March 28 and 29 before Arras.

Let us retrace the successive downward steps. The opening impetus on March 21 broke in effect against the stern resistance of the Third British army. The line held by that army was the vital sector of the attack. Had the Third army not repulsed the assault an orderly strategic retirement of our line would have ceased to be practicable. The enemy would have achieved his main aim—control of the situation. Co-operation with the French on our right would have been, to say the least of it, difficult. Following upon a German control of the situation, the separation of the British from the French forces would to all intents have been brought about, for it is not easy to see how in such circumstances the enemy movement could have been checked in time, and in all probability he would have succeeded at Arras, where his thrust was broken. So much for the first step. The failure was one having widespread effects.

The allies still holding the control, and with it the ability to work together, it became urgent for the German command at once to renew the effort. In turn that necessity left them no choice save to draw almost without limit upon the reserves which we are justified in thinking had been marked for later stages of the scheme. But the forty and odd divisions thus thrown in, besides depleting the reserve, encumbered the lines of communication. The means of transport were not more than sufficient for the first fifty divisions, and we may rely upon it that in fixing that total the means of transport and their maximum capacity were carefully and doubtless accurately reviewed. No war of movement could be ventured upon unless that most essential feature of the staff work had been competently handled. The vast reinforcements rushed forward forthwith of course put matters on another footing altogether. The other footing was per-

haps looked upon as temporary, and the complex difficulties it involved as a state of affairs which rapid success would straighten out. There was, however, no success. There was a lack of success, making the confusion worse confounded. It was expected that, despite this state of things, the enemy would speedily strike again in the same area, and with a yet greater force—that is to say, with a still greater crowding and complication. Nobody who knows or is able to realize the working of military machinery shared that opinion. There are some things which even Germans cannot do, and one of them is putting a quart into a pint pot. What with this complication on the one side and the stiffened resistance of the allies on the other, it was evident that if the enemy was to have another try without a delay which would be all to his disadvantage it would have to be on a less encumbered field. It was on another sector, as we know, that he did try. There is reason for concluding that the attack on the Lys sector was in the original program. But it was advanced, if not in date, at all events out of its turn.

There has now been experienced on the northern sector also a costly repulse. It is the third in succession in that part of the battle. The course of this fighting has been to begin with an initial tactical success which carried the enemy forward to the line of the Lys, but partial and incomplete, since he remained held on the front covering Bethune. More forces were poured in for the purpose both of exploiting this success and of rounding it off; they made no headway. They were increased once more and captured Bailleul and Messines Ridge. Again, in trying to go further they were held. Another increase, followed by the attack on Kemmel; another repulse in attempting to develop; and yet a further pull upon reserves, succeeded this time by an attack in depth, something indeed not unlike the Mackensen phalanx formation. As it seems to have been thought that an attack of that character could not fail to master the objectives assigned to it, the objectives were pitched pretty high—among them the site of Ypres, at present of merely sentimental value to us, but to the enemy of practical value as a road center. It was on the latter account that we denied it to him.

Though on a somewhat more limited scale the state of affairs on this northern sector is not unlike that on

the Somme; lines of communication not merely loaded, but overloaded, with a special and presumably temporary aim; a tangle to be straightened out; reserves depleted. At the same time the offensive has yielded no strategic result. The enemy no more controls the situation than he did on March 21. Putting them at the highest, his tactical gains would have been dear at one-half the price he has paid for them.

This element of time is vital. Developed without delay because of the very complete machinery existing for their development, the resources of Germany in their application to this struggle reached the maximum long ago. From that top level, at the beginning of 1916, even if we may not fix it earlier, they have since been declining. A heavy fall in the resources of the entente, though more apparent than real, took place on the military collapse of Russia, and relatively, of course, it was the same thing as an accession to German strength. In the present offensive we have been facing the effects of that accession. On the other hand, this relative decline on our side is not permanent. It is transient only, and by the intervention of the United States will not merely be made up, but much more than made up, for the United States have a capability of self-equipment which Russia never possessed. In the circumstances Germany's one and only remaining chance was to utilize the interval. It is because time is vital that losses have not been studied. Either they had to be incurred or time had to be lost, and if they have been incurred time is realized as the more important. We may judge, then, how momentous it is as regards the issues of the war that six weeks should have gone by without the enemy having been able to achieve even the first stage of this scheme. The repulse he has met with have a double effect. They delay his plan, and they use up his means of executing it. The interval grows shorter day by day. At the end of it, assuming anything like the present rate of progression, the execution will be not merely far from complete, but the resources to complete it will not be there. Not alone will the strength of the entente be restored; the strength of Germany will have been heavily exhausted. The very effort to exploit the interval and the very necessity of subordinating for the time being the cost of exploiting it must cause the balance to swing so far as to leave recovery impossible.

BASEBALL GAMES

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Standing of the Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Los Angeles.....	30	25	.545
Salt Lake.....	28	24	.538
Sacramento.....	25	23	.521
Vernon.....	27	28	.490
Oakland.....	25	29	.461
San Francisco.....	24	31	.439

Yesterday's Games

At San Francisco—	R.	H.	E.
Vernon.....	3	6	2
San Francisco.....	3	9	4
Batteries: Dell and Devoe; Kantelehn and Brooks.			
At Los Angeles—	R.	H.	E.
Sacramento.....	0	3	0
Los Angeles.....	2	9	0
Batteries: Brenton, West and Fisher; Brown and Boles.			
At Salt Lake—	R.	H.	E.
Oakland.....	10	16	1
Salt Lake.....	11	15	1
Batteries: Martin, Ariett and Mitze; Murray, Christensen; Penner, McCabe and Konick.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(By Associated Press.)
BOSTON, May 29.—Boston made it three out of four in the series yesterday when Bush held Chicago to one hit, Boston winning 1 to 0. Thomas singled in the fifth and took second on Weaver's high throw to Candil. Scott walked, Agnew struck out and Bush's single to right scored Thomas. Thomas made three of the five hits that Clotte yielded.

(By Associated Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Loudmilk held Philadelphia to four hits yesterday, but although St. Louis made thirteen safeties the Athletics held the lead for the first five innings, because Walker's double and a tumble by Gerber were bunched with two bases on balls in the first inning. St. Louis made three singles and won in the sixth, Sisler scoring the winning run on a squeeze play with Gedeon bunting.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, May 29.—Detroit won the final game of the series yesterday 4 to 2 by bunching hits off Shaw in the seventh. Erickson struck out seven men.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, May 29.—Cleveland won the last game of its series with New York yesterday on two home runs in the seventh, the scoring being 3 to 2. Russell permitted only one hit up to this inning when Roth doubled and scored ahead of Wood on the latter's home run, his third of the series. Wood's hit tied the score and O'Neill put Cleveland ahead with another home run.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(By Associated Press.)
PITTSBURG, May 29.—The Boston Braves made a clean sweep of the three-game series with Pittsburgh, winning yesterday, 6 to 2. Sanders was hit hard and gave way to Jacobs in the fifth. The latter held Boston scoreless the remainder of the game. Manager Bezdek of the Pirates was ordered from the catching lines by Umpire O'Day, and Third Baseman McKechnie was ordered from the game when he protested too vigorously against decisions.

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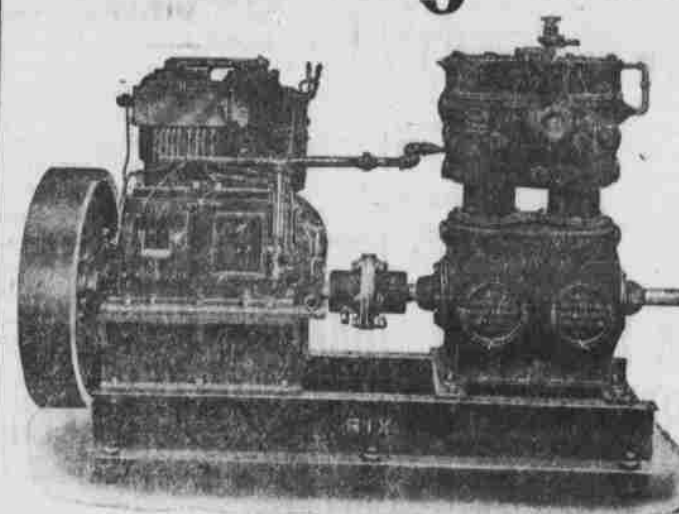
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